



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/380,579	09/07/1999	SUSUMU IKEHARA	Q55691	2802
7590 11/30/2005 SUGHRUE MION ZINN MACPEAK & SEAS 2100 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE NW WASHINGTON, DC 200373202			EXAMINER BELYAVSKIY, MICHAEL A	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER

1644

DATE MAILED: 11/30/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/380,579

Applicant(s)

IKEHARA ET AL.

Examiner

Michail A. Belyavskyi

Art Unit

1644

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 23 September 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 9 and 10 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 9 and 10 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

Art Unit: 1644

RESPONSE TO APPLICANT'S AMENDMENT

1. Applicant's amendment, filed 09/23/05 is acknowledged.

Claims 9 and 10 are pending.

In view of the amendment, filed 09/23/05 the following rejection remains:

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

3. Claims 9-10 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US Patent 6,428,782 in view of US Patent. No. 5,514,364, Zhang et al. (Eur. J. Immunol. 24 :1558-1565, IDS) and US Patent 5,876,708 for the same reasons set forth in the previous Office Action mailed on 03/24/05.

Applicant's arguments, filed 09/23/05 have been fully considered, but have not been found convincing.

Applicant asserts that: (i) US Patent '782 does not teach transplanting of organ into recipient within the same day and does not disclose that an engraftment rate of 100% was achieved. Rather US Patent '782 teaches that 100% engraftment, wherein transplanting occurs within the same day can not be achieved as shown in Fig. 4 and 7; (ii) TBI taught by US Patent '782 was conducted at dose of 4.0 Gy which is much less than claimed in the present invention. (ii) Though US Patent '364 does disclose the use of TBI of 7 Gy, a person skill in the art could not have predicted whether engraftment rate of 100% wherein transplanting occurs within the same day can be achieved (iii) Zhang et al merely teaches a technique without total body irradiation; (iv) US Patent '708, though teaching subjecting the recipient with TBI one day prior

Art Unit: 1644

to administering WBMC, would not lead a skilled artisan to the present invention, because a person skill in the art could not have predicted whether engraftment rate of 100% wherein transplanting occurs within the same day can be achieved.

Applicants have traversed the primary and the secondary references pointing to the differences between the claims and the disclosure in each reference. Applicant is respectfully reminded that the rejection is under 35 USC103 and that unobviousness cannot be established by attacking the references individually when the rejection is based on the combination of the references. see In re Keller, 642 F.2d 4B, 208 USPQ 871, 882 (CCPA 1981) See MPEP 2145. This applicant has not done, but rather argues the references individually and not their combination. One cannot show non-obviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on a combination of references. In re Young 403 F.2d 759, 150 USPQ 725 (CCPA 1968).

It appears that applicant and the examiner differ on interpretation of both the claimed methods and the prior art. As was stated in the previous Office Action, it is the Examiner position, that US Patent '782 teaches a method of inducing immunological tolerance in an organ transplantation recipient by subjecting the recipient to sublethal total body irradiation (TBI) and administering to the recipient whole bone marrow. Applicants attention is respectfully directed to column 8, lines 57-67, where it is specifically stated that "if TBI is used it should be at a dose level that causes no severe or irreversible pancytopenia. US Patent '782 teaches that transplanting of organ into recipient occurs within the same day as whole bone cells are administered (see column 13, lines 50-67, column 14, lines 10-15 and Example 14 in particular). US Patent '782 teaches that engraftment rate of 100 % is achieved (see Fig, 5, 7, 17, 20, Tables I -III example 14 in particular). Moreover, the Examiner disagree with Applicant in that "US Patent '782 teaches that 100% engraftment, wherein transplanting occurs within the same day can not be achieved achieve". The Examiner failed to find said statement in US Patent '782. The data presented in Fig. 4 and 7 only shown cumulative data from experiments to determine the GVL activity across an incompatibility involving both MHC and MiHL alloantigens. However, as has been acknowledge by Applicant TBI taught by US Patent '782 was conducted at dose of 4.0 Gy which is much less than claimed in the present invention. Thus skilled artisan could appreciate that a higher dose of TBI might be beneficial as taught by US Patent '708.

US Patent '782 does not teaches the sublethal total body irradiation of at least 6.5 Gy or 6.5 Gy to 7.0 Gy , or that said irradiation is performed one day prior to administration of whole bone marrow cells (newly claimed in claim 9), or administering of whole bone marrow cells by hepatic portal administration.

Art Unit: 1644

US Patent '364 teaches and claims a method of conditioning of a recipient intended for organ grafting by subjecting the recipient to sublethal total body irradiation and administering to the recipient whole bone marrow (see entire document, but especially the claims and columns 5, 8, 17 and 21-22). Applicant's attention is respectfully directed to column 9, lines 15-20 where it is explicitly stated that "the importance of the hematopoietic niches or "space" contributed by the low dose of TBI is even more evident when TBI is given one week prior to bone marrow transplantation...". Clearly one skill in the art would interpret said statement as an evidence of the advantage of using TBI. With respect to the issue that US Patent '364 relates to a technique using mixed chimerism not allogenic chimerism. Applicant's attention is respectfully directed to column 9, line 5-10 and column 19, lines 15-45, wherein it is clearly stated that US Patent '364 invention uses allogenic chimerism as well. However, it is noted that the instant claims 9 and 10 do not recited a technique using fully allogenic chimerism.

Moreover, US Patent '364 also teaches that bone marrow engraftment after sublethal total body irradiation is reliably achieved in 100% of recipients at 7.0 Gy (see Figure 1 and column 17, especially lines 4-25). With regards to Applicant's comments that Fig.7 does not show a 100% acceptance of skin grafts after 30 days. It is noted that the US Patent '364 teaches that grafts were followed for a minimum of 35 days. There are no data that shows that after that time grafts were rejected. Moreover, Applicant's attention is respectfully drawn column 17, lines 5-25. It is explicitly disclosed that allogeneic engraftment **was reliably achieved in 100 %**. US '364 further teaches transplantation of organs to the bone marrow recipient and exemplifies skin transplantation, showing that the recipients are specifically tolerant of the donor-type skin (see e.g., Abstract and columns 21-22).

Zhang et al. teach that in both intravenous and portal vein injections of bone marrow cells (BMC), most of the cells migrate to the liver, although more BMC do so after portal vein administration than after intravenous administration (see entire document, especially Figures 3 and 5 and page 1563 at the 4th full paragraph). Zhang et al. also review the art recognized prolongation of organ graft survival in a recipient when cells from the donor are administered to the recipient via the portal vein in addition to the transplanted organ, and note that this is due to a form of immunological tolerance (see especially the "Introduction" on page 1558 and the 1st paragraph of "Discussion" on page 1563).

US Patent '708 teaches a method of inducing immunological tolerance in an organ transplantation recipient, including a step of subjecting the recipient to total body irradiation (TBI) prior to administering to the recipient tolerogen effective amount of bone marrow cells (BMC) (see entire document, Abstract and column 1, lines 25-45, column 3, lines 45-60 and column 9, lines 1-10 in particular). US Patent '708 teaches that said total body irradiation can be performed one day prior to administration of bone marrow cells (see column 9, lines 5-65, column 38, lines 25-60 in particular). US '708 teaches that administration of TBI one day prior to administering BMC is necessary to eliminate recipient's endogenous BMC to stimulate hematopoiesis of the newly introduced foreign BMC.

Art Unit: 1644

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply the teaching of US Patent '364, US Patent '708 and Zhang et al., to those of US Patent '782 to obtain a claimed method comprising administering to an organ transplant recipient total body sublethal irradiation of at least 6.5 Gy or 6.5 Gy to 7.0 Gy, wherein said irradiation is performed one day prior to administration of whole bone marrow cells and administering whole bone marrow cells by hepatic portal administration.

One of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have been motivated to combine sublethal TBI about 7.0 Gy as taught by US Patent '364 and performing said irradiation one day prior to administration of BMC, as taught by US Patent '708 and administration of the bone marrow cells via the hepatic portal vein to provide an improved method for inducing immunological tolerance in an organ transplantation recipient, as taught by Zhang et al., with a method of inducing immunological tolerance in an organ transplantation recipient, taught by US Patent '782. Finally, given the art recognized time constraints associated with transplanting cells and organs from the same human donor; one of ordinary skill in the art would have also been motivated to transplant the organ within the same day as the whole bone marrow cells. The strongest rationale for combining references is a recognition, expressly or impliedly in the prior art or drawn from a convincing line of reasoning based on established scientific principles or legal precedent, that some advantage or expected beneficial result would have been produced by their combination. In re Semaker. 217 USPQ 1, 5 - 6 (Fed. Cir. 1983). See MPEP 2144. Further, it has been held that where the general conditions of a claim are disclosed in the prior art, discovering the optimum or workable ranges involves only routine skill in the art. In re Aller, 220 F2d 454, 456, 105 USPQ 233; 235 (CCPA 1955). see MPEP § 2144.05 part II A.

Specific statements in the references themselves which would spell out the claimed invention are not necessary to show obviousness, since questions of obviousness involves not only what references expressly teach, but what they would collectively suggest to one of ordinary skill in the art. See CTS Com. v. Electro Materials Corp. of America 202 USPQ 22 (DC SINY); and In re Burckel 201 USPQ 67 (CCPA).

From the combined teaching of the references, it is apparent that one of ordinary skill in the art would have had a reasonable expectation of success in producing the claimed invention. Therefore, the invention as a whole was *prima facie* obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, as evidenced by the references, especially in the absence of evidence to the contrary.

4. No claim is allowed.

Art Unit: 1644

5. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.

6 Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Michail Belyavskyi whose telephone number is 571/ 272-0840. The examiner can normally be reached Monday through Friday from 9:00 AM to 5:30 PM. A message may be left on the examiner's voice mail service. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Christina Chan can be reached on 571/ 272-0841.

The fax number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Michail Belyavskyi, Ph.D.
Patent Examiner
Technology Center 1600
November 28, 2005


CHRISTINA CHAN
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 1600